2.2.4 Cultural Resources

Prehistory

Archaeological and historical research within much of the study area has been limited, and the cultural history of the region is not well understood. Evidence for prehistoric occupation is widespread and abundant, but the diverse archaeological materials cannot easily be placed into the traditional Southwestern cultural classifications. The cultural history of southeastern Arizona can be divided into six periods that represent broad changes in regional adaptations and lifeways. These include the Paleoindian (circa 12,000 to 8500 B.C.), Archaic (circa 8,500 to 1500 B.C.), Late Archaic/Early Agricultural (circa 1500 B.C. to A.D. 650), Hohokam and Mogollon (circa A.D. 650 to 1400), Ethnohistoric (aboriginal protohistoric and historic, circa A.D. 1400 to 1950), and Euro-American historic (circa A.D. 1500 to 1950) eras.

Evidence of the earliest occupants of the study area is sparse, especially for claims of a pre-12,000 B.C. occupation (Whittlesey and others 1994). Rogers (1958) suggested that the heavily patinated, flaked stone tools of the San Dieguito complex, which were found along the Santa Cruz, Rillito, and Pantano drainages in the Tucson Basin, indicate great antiquity, but corroborating chronometric evidence is lacking.

The first well-documented occupation of southern Arizona was by the Paleoindian Clovis culture at the end of the Pleistocene era, when the climate was cooler and wetter than the modern regime (Reid and Whittlesey 1997). Clovis people hunted large game, such as mammoths, that lived in the region at that time. Nationally important Clovis sites have been found in the southern San Pedro River valley, but elsewhere in Arizona evidence of the Paleoindian period is limited mostly to isolated surface artifacts (Agenbroad 1967; Ayres 1970; Doelle 1985; Huckell 1984; North and others 2005).

The subsequent Archaic period reflects a lifestyle characterized by hunting and gathering in the context of the Holocene environment (Willey and Phillips 1958). Archaic foragers exploited a diversity of plant resources and smaller game species in lieu the megafuana that had become extinct. The Archaic period in southeastern Arizona has been referred to as the Cochise culture (Antevs 1941; Sayles and Antevs 1941; Whalen 1971), and has been divided into three broad temporal divisions: Early (circa 8500 to 4800 to 4000 B.C.), Middle (circa 4800 or 4000 to 1500 B.C.), and Late (circa 1500 B.C. to A.D. 300) (Huckell 1984).

Evidence for Early Archaic use of southeastern Arizona is rare and appears to be due to either deep burial of sites in alluvium or complete erosion of sites. Limited evidence of Early Archaic-period occupation has been found in the Tucson Basin (Douglas and Craig 1986; Swartz 1998).

Evidence of occupation of southeastern Arizona during the Middle Archaic period is more common (Whittlesey and others 1994:113-117). Isolated Middle Archaic projectile points have been recovered along the Santa Cruz River (Stacy and Hayden 1975), and Middle Archaic sites have been recorded in the northern Tucson Basin (Chavarria 1996; Dart 1984, 1986; Douglas and Craig 1986; Huckell 1984; Roth 1989) and in deeply buried floodplain alluvium along the Santa Cruz River (Gregory 1999; Gregory and others 2007). Archaic sites also have been discovered in the Sulphur Springs and San Pedro valleys (Agenbroad 1966, 1970, 1978; Sayles and Antevs 1941) and in the uplands to the north (Haury 1957).

The subsequent period is known as the Late Archaic in many parts of the region, but it is now referred to as the Early Agricultural period in some areas (particularly the Tucson Basin) because research over the last two decades has clearly demonstrated that domesticated crops were being grown at that time (Diehl 2005; Gregory and others 2007; Huckell 1995, 1996; Matson 1991; Roth 1992, 1993; Thiel and Mabry 2006; Wills 1988). The Early Agricultural period begins with the appearance of maize, now dated to about 2100 B.C., and ends with the beginning of a ceramic container technology at about A.D. 50 (Gregory and others 2007; Thiel and Diehl 2006). Local populations grew maize and squash and probably beans that had been domesticated to the south in Mesoamerica, as well as cotton and tobacco, although those may have been local wild varieties. They also may have encouraged a variety of other local seed-bearing plants such as amaranth and goosefoot. However, local populations also continued to forage for indigenous plant foods and to hunt game. This "farmaging" subsistence strategy was pursued for more than 2,500 years before the region witnessed the substantial transformation of the "Neolithic Revolution" to a fully sedentary, village-farming, pottery-using way of life (Altschul 1995; Deaver and Ciolek-Torrello 1995; Diehl 2005; Gregory and Mabry 1998:11; Huckell 1995, 1996; Mabry 1998; Mabry and others 1997).

During the subsequent period, there is evidence of widespread and long, intensive occupation of the region by village-dwelling farmers (Bronitsky and Merritt 1986; Hadley and others 1991). Beginning around A.D. 650, two cultural traditions are recognized in the region—the Hohokam and the Mogollon (Heckman and others 2000).

The Hohokam were master agriculturalists of the Sonoran Desert, who relied on canal irrigation and floodwater farming as they developed complex social and ceremonial systems (Heckman and others 2000). The Hohokam culture was centered on the Gila, Salt, Santa Cruz, and San Pedro river valleys, and their influence spread throughout southern Arizona. During the early phases of occupation, the Hohokam lived in pit house villages, manufactured plain and red-on-buff pottery, created shell and turquoise jewelry, cremated their dead, and built ballcourts at many of the larger villages (Cordell 1997; Crown and Judge 1991). Substantial Hohokam settlements were established along the Lower San Pedro River (Heckman and others 2000). The Safford area appears to represent the easternmost extent of the Hohokam culture (Gumerman and Haury 1979).

The Mogollon occupied the mountains and upland valleys of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico (Heckman and others 2000; Reid and Whittlesey 1997). The Mogollon seem to have been more mobile than the Hohokam, and depended more on indigenous plant foods and hunting (Heckman and others 2000). Several regional variants of the Mogollon culture have been recognized (Wheat 1955). The San Simon variant of southeastern Arizona was strongly influenced by the Hohokam (Sayles 1945). The San Simon Mogollon lived in pit houses, manufactured plain, red-on-brown, and red-on-white ceramics, practiced cremation and inhumation burial, and built ballcourts at those villages closest to the Hohokam (Stone 1997). The Mimbres variant was primarily centered in the Mimbres Valley in southwestern New Mexico, but extended west to the headwaters of the Gila River (Lekson 1990, 1996, Woosley and McIntyre 1996). The Mimbres Mogollon lived in riverine agricultural villages, practiced inhumation, and made black-on-white pottery with distinctive geometric, zoomorphic, and anthropomorphic designs. Substantial Mimbres sites have been identified around Safford and the foothills of the Pinaleño Mountains (Brown 1973).

During the Classic period, a new cultural tradition, referred to as the Salado, appeared in southeastern Arizona. The relationship between the Hohokam, Mogollon, and Salado cultural traditions is complex and poorly understood (Heckman and other 2000). Rather than a single cultural group, the Salado probably were a mosaic of cultures or ethnic groups

incorporating aspects of the Hohokam and Mogollon cultural traditions throughout much of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico (Heckman and others 2000; Reid and Whittlesey 1997; Whittlesey and others 1994). The Salado tradition is characterized by sites with blocks of large rooms arranged around plazas, inhumation burial, and a ceramic complex of plain wares, red wares, bichromes, and polychromes.

Sometime between A.D. 1400 and 1450, the established prehistoric cultural systems in southeastern Arizona and across most of the Southwest changed drastically. Little is known about the subsequent aboriginal protohistoric period. When Spanish explorers first traveled through this part of Arizona in 1539 and 1540 (along routes not precisely known), they observed ruins of abandoned Indian habitations (Hadley and others 1991). One hundred and fifty years later, missionary Father Eusebio Kino found the Sobaipuri, a group of Upper Pimans, practicing irrigated agriculture and living in large villages along the San Pedro River and areas to the west.

During the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries, Western and Chiricahua Apache groups moved into the region. The Apache were highly mobile hunters and gatherers skilled at exploiting seasonal variations in indigenous resources. After acquiring horses from the Spanish in the early to middle 1700s, the Apache became accomplished raiders. Spanish records document that in response to Apache raiding, the Sobaipuri moved to the west in the mid-eighteenth century (Hadley and others 1991). Mountain camps provided a safe base from which the Apache conducted raids for food and horses. The Apache dominated the region until the U.S. Army forcibly removed and concentrated them on reservations in 1873, but hostilities continued intermittently until 1886 (Hadley and others 1991; Stone 1997).

History

Europeans first traveled through the region in the sixteenth century. Fray Marcos de Niza and Francisco Vásquez de Coronado traveled through the region between 1539 and 1542, but after they failed to find the rumored cities of gold, colonization efforts languished for more than five decades. When colonization efforts were revived at the end of the century, settlement focused on the upper Rio Grande in New Mexico. Spanish efforts to establish missions among the O'odham of southern Arizona date from the end of the seventeenth century when Father Kino extended his efforts northward from his base of operations in Sonora. The first permanent Spanish settlement in Arizona was the Tubac presidio, established in 1752 (Sheridan 1995). In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, the presidio captain of Tubac, blazed an overland route to Alta California (undoubtedly following aboriginal trails). In 1775 to 1776, Anza returned to lead an expedition of 200 to 300 colonists and more than 1,000 head of livestock, following what became known as the Gila Trail.

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821 after a decade of struggle. To encourage settlement by Mexican citizens, the new government initiated a program of issuing land grants, but Mexican settlement never pushed north of Tucson, mostly because of hostile Apaches. Mexican sovereignty of the land north of the Gila River came to an end after only about a quarter-century when the United States won the Mexican-American War of 1846–1848. During the Gold Rush of 1849, more than 50,000 travelers on their way to the California gold fields followed the wagon road blazed by the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican-American War along the Gila Trail. The United States negotiated the Gadsden Purchase in 1853 to acquire the Gila Trail corridor from Mexico with the intent of constructing a southern transcontinental railroad. Congressional ratification of the purchase in 1854 shifted the boundary with Mexico from the Gila River south to the current border of Arizona.

In contrast to the more than three centuries of claimed but largely illusory hegemony of the region by the Spanish and Mexican governments, the United States sent soldiers to conquer the natives, and topographic engineers to explore and map wagon and railroad routes. Euro-American settlement of Arizona began in earnest. Gold and silver first lured prospectors and miners, but farmers and ranchers soon followed. The Butterfield Overland Mail Company instituted regular stagecoach and mail service by the late 1850s. By 1863, the growing population and resources warranted designation of the Arizona Territory separate from the New Mexico Territory. Although the Civil War diverted settlement efforts somewhat, mining, farming, and ranching expanded in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and led to statehood for Arizona in 1912. Mining and agriculture continued to dominate the economy of the new state, but in the 1920s, the tourism industry began to develop, and it now plays a major role in the Arizona economy.

After World War II, the relatively slow and steady growth of the state accelerated markedly. During the war, thousands of military recruits were brought to Arizona for training in the Sun Belt climate of the Southwest. Many of the soldiers liked Arizona, and after the war they returned as civilians and triggered a population and development boom that continues to this day. However, most of that post–World War II growth has been focused in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas. The study area remains largely rural, with scattered small towns, as well as reservation communities on the San Carlos Apache and White Mountain Apache reservations and a small part of the south-central portion of the Navajo Nation reservation. Much of the land outside the reservations was never transferred to private ownership and remains federal land within the Coronado and Apache-Sitgreaves national forests, public land managed by the BLM, or State Trust land.

Mogollon Rim Focus Area

Early settlement in the Mogollan Rim focus area was primarily the result of Mormon colonization. The first settlements in the area were along the Little Colorado River and then spread south into higher country. The community of St. Johns on the Little Colorado River began as a settlement for Spanish-American farmers in the late 1860s and early 1870s, but Mormon settlers soon arrived. St. Johns was named the county seat of Apache County in 1879 and its post office was established in 1880 (Granger 1983).

Communities such as Show Low, Snowflake, Taylor, Pinetop, Springerville, and Eagar were settled or expanded by Mormon colonists. These communities typically began as small homesteads or ranches initially occupied by earlier settlers from whom the Mormons purchased property. These communities primarily relied on an agricultural economy (Granger 1983).

Copper Country Focus Area

Historic settlement in the Copper Country focus area was related to agriculture and mining. The United States military first visited the upper Gila River valley in 1846 when the United States declared war on Mexico. The valley remained the exclusive territory of the Apaches until the 1870s, when the United States established three military forts in the area and the White Mountain–San Carlos Apache Reservation was created. Lured by the promise of free land through the Homestead Act of 1862 and of U.S. military protection from Apache raiders, Mexican and American setters began to occupy the area (Colvin 1998).

Among the first settlers were those who came to farm in the Gila River valley. A group of Mexicans from Sonora and Chihuahua arrived in 1871 and established a settlement near present-day San Jose. In 1874, a group of 10 farmers from Gila Bend arrived in the valley

and founded the settlement that would later be called Safford. These farmers were former California Volunteers who had served in Arizona during the Civil War. In 1879, Mormon settlers began to arrive in the valley. The Mormon's knowledge of irrigation methods and town planning benefited the valley communities, and soon Safford developed into the commercial center for local farmers and ranchers (Colvin 1998; Linda Laird and Associates 1985).

Copper ore was discovered northeast of Safford in 1872 and the settlement of Clifton was founded. Clifton, and later the neighboring town of Morenci, became an important center for copper mining in the state. In the 1890s, Arizona Copper, the owners of the Clifton mines, constructed a narrow gauge railway between Clifton and Lordsburg, New Mexico, known as the Arizona and New Mexico Railway. The railroad reached Morenci in 1884. Other communities in the Copper Country focus area sprang up along the railroad. One of these communities was Duncan, where a post office was established in 1883 (Granger 1983; Sheridan 1995). Between 1900 and 1910, Clifton/Morenci was the second largest town in Arizona Territory, with Tucson being the only larger community (Sargent 1988).

Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area

Historical development of the Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area is associated with mining and the railroad. Nogales was one of the earliest settlements in the area, having been established in the 1850s as a ranch, livestock center, and stage station. The town grew in the late 1870s and 1880s after the Arizona and New Mexico Railway arrived, and Nogales became and remains an important border community (Granger 1983; Walker and Bufkin 1986).

In 1879 the discovery of silver led to the founding of Tombstone, and in 1880 the Copper Queen Mine was opened, which led to the establishment of Bisbee. The mining boom was on, and with a population of about 10,000 between 1882 and 1884, Tombstone was the largest city in the Arizona Territory and was named the county seat of Cochise County (Walker and Bufkin 1986). By 1890, the boom was over and although the census enumerated fewer than 1,900 residents left in Tombstone, it was still the third largest town in the territory, behind Tucson and Phoenix (Sargent 1988). Bisbee was the third largest town in the territory in 1900 and 1910, and it was named the county seat of Cochise County in 1929 (Granger 1983).

The City of Douglas, where Phelps Dodge built a smelter in 1901 to process ore from the Copper Queen and other mines in the region (Granger 1983), was the fourth to sixth largest town in the Arizona between 1910 and 1940 (Sargent 1988). Benson, located northwest of Bisbee, was established in 1880 when the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed across southern Arizona, and it became an overland shipping point for the local mines. Willcox also was established along the railroad, but the town became a commercial center for agriculture and cattle ranching rather than mining. The community of Sierra Vista, located south of Benson, developed largely because of Fort Huachuca, which was established as Camp Wallen in 1866 (Walker and Bufkin 1986).

Special Status Cultural Resources

For this early stage of project planning, a review was conducted to identify special status cultural resources, which were defined as properties designated as national monuments, historic parks, historic sites, historic trails, memorials, and historic landmarks, or state historic parks, or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Any transportation projects that are federal undertakings would have to address impacts to

those properties pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. The special status cultural resources represent some of the most highly valued properties and would require additional efforts to avoid adverse impacts.

Because the criteria for inclusion in the Arizona Register of Historic Places (Arizona Register) is identical to those for the National Register, the National Register properties also are eligible for the Arizona Register and would need to be addressed for any state agency projects pursuant to the State Historic Preservation Act, and archaeological and historical resources on ADOT rights-of-way or other lands owned or controlled by the state agencies or local governments would need to be addressed in accordance with the Arizona Antiquities Act.

The review identified 13 national historic landmarks, 2 national monuments, 1 national memorial, 1 national historic park, 1 national historic site, 1 national historic trail, and 1 state historic park (Table 2-12, Figures 2-11, 2-12, and 21-13). Many are developed for public visitation.

Table 2-12 – National and State Historic Parks, Monuments, Memorials, Sites, Landmarks, and Trails

County	Number	Properties
Mogollon Rim Focus Area		
Apache	1	Casa Malpais Site National Historic Landmark near Springerville
Gila	1	Tonto National Monument
Navajo	1	Painted Desert Inn National Historic Landmark in the Petrified Forest National Park
Copper Country Focus Area		
Gila	1	Kinishba Ruins National Historic Landmark near Whiteriver on Fort Apache Reservation
Graham	2	Point of Pines Sites National Historic Landmark on San Carlos Apache Reservation Chiricahua National Monument (Faraway Ranch Historic District)
Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area		
Cochise	9	Double Adobe Site National Historic Landmark near Douglas Fort Bowie National Historic Site near Bowie Fort Huachuca National Historic Landmark near Sierra Vista Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site National Historic Landmark near Hereford Phelps Dodge General Office Building National Historic Landmark in Bisbee San Bernardino Ranch National Historic Landmark near Douglas Sierra Bonita Ranch National Historic Landmark near Bonita Tombstone Historic District National Historic Landmark in Tombstone Coronado National Memorial south of Sierra Vista
Santa Cruz	5	Tubac Presidio State Historic Park Tumacacori National Park and Museum Mission Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi National Historic Landmark San Cayetano de Calabazas National Historic Landmark Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

The Tonto National Monument and two national historic landmarks are in the Mogollon Rim Focus Area. The Tonto National Monument preserves an archaeological ruin, and the landmarks include the prehistoric Casa Malpais site at Springerville, which is operated as an archaeological park, and the historic Painted Desert Inn in the Petrified Forest National Park.

The Chiricahua National Monument and two landmarks are located in the Copper Country Focus Area. The Chiricahua National Monument, in the Chiricahua Mountains southeast of Willcox, includes the historic Faraway Ranch. Both of the landmarks are prehistoric Mogollon archaeological sites: the reconstructed Kinishba Ruin on the Fort Apache Reservation and the Point of Pines archaeological sites on the San Carlos Apache Reservation.

The Tumacacori National Park and Museum, Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Coronado National Memorial, and Tubac Presidio State Park are located in the Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area. The route of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is along the Santa Cruz River north of Nogales. Within the study area, there is no physical evidence of de Anza's use of the trail in the 1770s, but the Tumacacori National Park and Museum and the Tubac Presidio State Park are located along the trail. Fort Bowie is near the modern Town of Bowie, and the Coronado National Monument is near the Mexican border south of Sierra Vista.

There also are seven national historic landmarks in the Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area. The landmarks include two archaeological sites (the Paleoindian Lehner Mammoth-Kill site near Hereford and the Archaic-period Double Adobe site near Douglas). Another landmark is the Fort Huachuca Historic District near Sierra Vista. Two other landmarks are historic ranches: the Sierra Bonita Ranch southwest of Bonita and the San Bernardino Ranch in the vicinity of Douglas. The historic mining town of Tombstone and the Phelps Dodge general office building in Bisbee are landmarks that reflect the mining history of the area.

Another 214 properties listed in the National Register were identified (Table 2-13, refer to Figures 2-11, 2-12, and 2-13). The vast majority are historic buildings located within the communities in the study area. Slightly more than 10 percent are archaeological sites.

Table 2-13 – Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

County	Number	Properties
Mogollon Rim Focus Area		
Apache	18	4 prehistoric sites in Adamana 2 historic districts and 1 historic building in Eagar 1 historic bridge (Petrified Forest) in Navajo 1 historic district in Petrified Forest National Park 2 historic buildings in St. Johns 2 archaeological sites and 1 archaeological district near St. Johns 1 historic building in Springerville 2 prehistoric archaeological sites near Springerville 1 historic site (Thirty-Fifth Parallel/Beale Wagon Road route) 25 miles east of Holbrook
Coconino	6	1 historic lookout complex in Beaver Park 1 historic lookout cabin on Blue Ridge 1 historic lookout tower on Buck Mountain 1 historic lookout tower near Happy Jack 1 historic lookout tower cabin near Mormon Lake 1 historic lookout tower near Twin Lakes
Gila	25	2 historic bridges near Carrizo 1 historic building in Kohls Ranch 3 historic buildings in Payson 1 prehistoric site (Houston Mesa Ruins) near Payson 2 historic districts and 2 historic buildings in Pine 5 prehistoric archaeological sites near Punkin Center 1 historic bridge (Salt River) and 1 historic district (Roosevelt Dam) near Roosevelt

County	Number	Properties
		1 prehistoric archaeological site near Roosevelt 1 archaeological district near Rye (Rye Creek Ruin Platform Mound Complex) 1 historic building in Strawberry 1 historic bridge (Fossil Creek) near Strawberry 1 historic lookout cabin near Tonto Village 2 historic buildings in Young
Navajo	23	1 archaeological district (Grasshopper Ruin) near Cibecue 1 historic building in Lower Cibecue 1 historic lookout tower near Deer Springs along the Mogollon Rim 1 archaeological district (Painted Rock) in Petrified National Park 2 historic buildings in Pinedale 1 prehistoric site (Bailey Ruin) near Pinedale 1 historic building in Showlow 2 historic bridges near Show Low 1 historic building in Shumway 6 historic buildings and 1 historic district in Snowflake 4 historic buildings in Taylor 1 historic bridge in Woodruff
Copper Country Focus Area		
Apache	5	1 historic building in Alpine 1 historic building in Greer 1 historic lookout tower in Maverick 1 historic ranger station and 1 historic lookout tower in McNary
Gila	1	1 historic dam (Coolidge Dam) near San Carlos
Graham	33	1 historic building in Bonita 1 historic lookout tower near Bonita 1 historic cabin in the Coronado National Forest northwest of Willcox 2 historic lookout towers near Old Columbine 24 historic buildings in Safford 1 historic bridge (Solomonville) and 1 historic site (Kearny Campsite) near Safford 2 prehistoric archaeological districts near Safford
Greenlee	10	2 historic buildings, 5 historic bridges/overpasses, and 1 historic district in Clifton 1 historic building in Duncan 1 historic lookout complex (Bear Mountain) near Hannagan Meadow
Navajo	1	1 historic district (Fort Apache) in Whiteriver
Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area		
Cochise	47	6 historic buildings, 2 historic districts, and 1 historic bridge (Desert Wash) in Benson 6 historic buildings, 1 historic district, 1 historic cemetery in Bisbee 1 historic building near Bowie 1 historic fire guard complex (Cima Park) in Chiricahua Mountains 1 historic lookout cabin (Monte Vista) in Chiricahua Mountains 1 archaeological district (Rucker Canyon) in Chiricahua Mountains 1 historic building in Cochise 6 historic buildings, 3 historic districts, and 1 historic underpass in Douglas 1 historic building in Dragoon 1 historic archaeological site (Dragoon Springs Stage Station) near Dragoon 1 prehistoric/historic site (Quiburi) near Fairbank 1 historic ranch (Kinjockity) near Hereford 1 historic bridge (Hereford) near Hereford 1 historic building in Naco 1 prehistoric archaeological site (Naco-Mammoth) near Naco 2 historic buildings in Pearce 3 historic buildings in Portal 1 archaeological district (Council of Rocks) near St. David

County	Number	Properties
		2 archaeological sites (Garden Canyon, Garden Canyon Petroglyphs) near Sierra Vista
Santa Cruz	46	2 historic buildings in Canelo 1 historic district (Kentucky Camp) in Santa Rita Mountains 33 historic buildings, 3 historic districts, and 1 historic bridge (Santa Cruz) in Nogales, 2 historic buildings in Patagonia 1 historic district in Ruby 1 historic district in Tubac 1 archaeological district in Tubac 1 historic lookout house near Tubac

There are 72 properties in the Mogollon Rim Focus Area that are listed in the National Register. Twenty of those are archaeological sites or districts in the vicinity of Adamana, St. Johns, Springerville, Payson, Rye, Punkin Center, Roosevelt, Cibecue, and Pinedale. Most of the other 52 properties are historic districts or individual historic buildings in the towns within the Mogollon Rim Focus Area, but some are forest-fire lookout towers and bridges outside those towns.

There are 50 properties in the Copper Country Focus Area that are listed in the National Register. Two of those are archaeological districts near Safford. Most of the other 48 properties are historic districts or individual historic buildings in the towns within the Copper Country Focus Area, but some are forest-fire lookout towers and bridges in rural areas.

There are 93 properties in the Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area that are listed in the National Register. Six of those are prehistoric archaeological districts or sites in the vicinity of Naco, St. David, and Sierra Vista or in the Chiricahua Mountains. Another is a historical site with the archaeological remnants of the Dragoon Springs Stage Station. One archaeological site has a prehistoric component as well as remnants of a Spanish mission. Most of the other 85 properties are historic districts or individual historic buildings in the towns within the Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area, but some are forest-fire facilities and bridges located outside those towns.

Listing in the National Register reflects widespread interest in preserving those resources. However, many more properties inventoried within the study area have been evaluated as eligible for the National Register but have not been formally listed. Historic preservation regulations afford those resources just as much protection as if they were listed. ADOT has inventoried all highway rights-of-way in the study area, but the inventory of cultural resources in other parts of the study area represents a miniscule fraction of the archaeological and historical resources in the region.

Information about the extent of recorded cultural resources, as documented in the AZSITE Cultural Resource Inventory, is summarized in Figures 2-11, 2-12, and 2-13 (figures depict only selected resources). AZSITE is a geographical information system (GIS) database that includes records of the AZSITE Consortium members (Arizona State Museum, Arizona State University, Museum of Northern Arizona, and State Historic Preservation Office), and other participating agencies, such as the BLM and USFS. The data indicate variation in the extent of recorded cultural resources, but the pattern primarily reflects where cultural resource studies have been conducted (such as along ADOT rights-of-way). The absence of cultural resources across most areas of the maps cannot be interpreted as a lack of cultural resources, but instead is mostly due to a lack of surveys to inventory cultural resources.

Regional Framework Study: **Eastern Arizona, Mogollon Rim Focus Area**

PRELIMINARY
DRAFT

Figure 2-5a
Cultural Resources

Legend
- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Focus Area Boundary
- National Monument

Land Ownership
- BLM
- Tribal Community
- National Park Service
- US Forest Service
- Private
- State Trust Land
- State Wildlife Area

Cultural Resources
(Historic or pre-historic archaeological sites)
Percentage of Section Recorded as Cultural Resource (640 Acres)
- 1% - 5%
- 6% - 20%
- 21% - 50%
- 51% - 100%

- NRHP Historic District

NORTH
0 5 10 20
Miles

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the study team makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to its accuracy and expressly disclaims liability for the accuracy thereof.

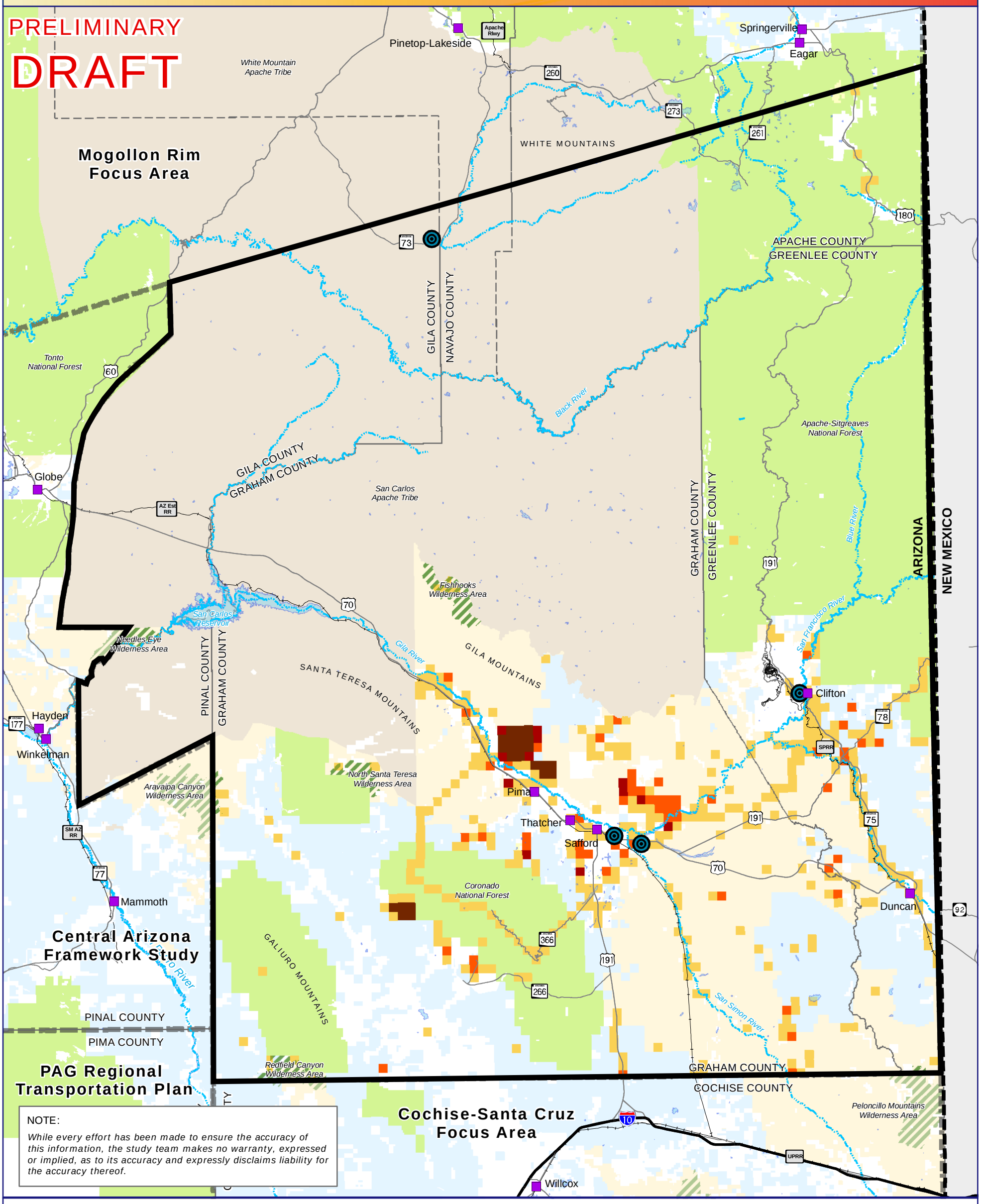
Sources: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007, Arizona State Museum 2008, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 2008, BLM 2008

April 25, 2008

Regional Framework Study:
Eastern Arizona, Copper Country Focus Area

PRELIMINARY

DRAFT



NOTE:

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the study team makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to its accuracy and expressly disclaims liability for the accuracy thereof.

Figure 2-5b Cultural Resources

Legend

- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Focus Area Boundary
- Wilderness Area

Land Ownership

- BLM
- Tribal Community
- US Forest Service
- Military
- Private
- State Trust Land
- State Wildlife Area

Cultural Resources
(Historic or pre-historic archaeological sites)

Percentage of Section Recorded as Cultural Resource (640 Acres)

- 1% - 5%
- 6% - 20%
- 21% - 50%
- 51% - 100%
- NRHP Historic District

NORTH

0 5 10 20

Miles

Sources: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007, Arizona State Museum 2008, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 2008, BLM 2008

April 25, 2008

Regional Framework Study: **Eastern Arizona, Cochise-Santa Cruz Focus Area**

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Central Arizona Framework Study

PAG Regional Transportation Plan

Copper Country Focus Area

TORTOLITA MOUNTAINS
Marana
Oro Valley
Coronado National Forest
Santa Cruz River
Ironwood Forest National Monument
Tucson
South Tucson
Davis Monthan Air Force Base
Saguaro National Park
RINCON MOUNTAINS
Pasqua Yaqui Tribe
San Xavier Indian Reservation
Sahuarita
SIERRITA MOUNTAINS
SANTA RITA MOUNTAINS
WHETSTONE MOUNTAINS
PIMA COUNTY
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
PIMA COUNTY
PINAL COUNTY
COCHISE COUNTY
GRAHAM COUNTY
GALIURO MOUNTAINS
Redfield Canyon Wilderness Area
Coronado National Forest
San Pedro River
Willcox
Willcox Playa Lake
DOS CABEZAS MOUNTAINS
Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness Area
GREENLEE COUNTY
GRAHAM COUNTY
COCHISE COUNTY
PELONCILLO MOUNTAINS
Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Area
San Simon River
Chiricahua National Monument
CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS
DRAGOON MOUNTAINS
Benson
Tombstone
Babocomari River
Huachuca City
Sierra Vista
Fort Huachuca U.S. Army Installation
HUACHUCA MOUNTAINS
SWISSHELM MOUNTAINS
PEDREGOSA MOUNTAINS
Bisbee
MULE MOUNTAINS
Douglas
Patagonia
PATAGONIA MOUNTAINS
Nogales
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the study team makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to its accuracy and expressly disclaims liability for the accuracy thereof.

Figure 2-5c
Cultural Resources

Legend
- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Focus Area Boundary
- Wilderness Area
- National Monument

Land Ownership
- BML
- Tribal Community
- Local or State Parks
- National Park Service
- US Forest Service
- Military
- Private
- State Trust Land
- State Wildlife Area

Cultural Resources
(Historic or pre-historic archaeological sites)

Percentage of Section Recorded as Cultural Resource (640 Acres)
- 1% - 5%
- 6% - 20%
- 21% - 50%
- 51% - 100%

- NRHP Historic District
- Anza National Historic Trail

NORTH
0 3.75 7.5 15
Miles

Sources: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007, Arizona State Museum 2008, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 2008, BLM 2008

April 25, 2008